NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1805. [*No.* 2263.

Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company are hereby notified, that Ten Dollars on a ſhare, being one-half the fifth inſtalment—will be called in, on or before Thurſday 19th September, 1805; payment to be made at the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance-Office in ſpecie, Bank Bills of the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Bills of the United States.

By Order of the President and Directors,
GEORGE BRIGGS *Sec'ry.*
Newport, Auguſt 16, 1805.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late JOSEPH WISEMAN, Eſq. are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands, to apply to the ſubſcriber—who has for Sale, a number of valuable Books—Book-Caſes, and Houſhold Furniture.

CATHARINE WISEMAN, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Auguſt 15, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or Three Hundred Buſhels of POTATOES.—Enquire of the Printer. *Auguſt* 16, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

District of Rhode-Island, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the ſaid diſtrict, Widow, hath depoſited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof ſhe claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D. Paſtor of the firſt Congregational Church in Newport, written by himſelf; interſperſed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the ſame hand, on the nature and extent of true chriſtian ſubmiſſion; alſo, a ſerious addreſs to profeſſing chriſtians, cloſed by Dr. Hart's ſermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned," and alſo to an act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of deſigning, engraving and etching hiſtorical and other prints."

EDMUND T. ELLERY,
Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.
A true copy of Record, Attest,
EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, free from Quit-Rent, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of one dwelling-houſe, No. 2, Elm-ſtreet; four rooms, waſh-houſe, ſtore-room, and ſeveral cloſets on the ground floor, and five rooms above—ſtore-houſe, ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, wood-houſe, a well of good water, and pump, all in good repair—Alſo a houſe in Washington-ſtreet, No 31, which has lately been well repaired, and is now in good order.—For further particulars and terms apply to DAVID HUNTINGTON, who has a Houſe to Let in Franklin-ſtreet, No. 9, which may be entered immediately.
Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

FOR SALE

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere.

July 2, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to No. 133, Thames-Street, oppoſite Meſſrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as uſual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.
Newport, Auguſt 2, 1805.

Waſhington Academy Lottery.

THE drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.

By order of the Managers.
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*
Waſhington Academy,
North-Kingſtown, Auguſt 1, 1805.

*** A few Tickets, in the above mentioned Lottery, are for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

Have just Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-caſks 1ſt quality ſherry Wine.
21 caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts ſouchong Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-ſkin do.
6 half-cheſts Bohea do.
1 cheſt Young-hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
A conſtant ſupply of Flour.

Alſo—As uſual, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment: and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-Houſe, No. 12, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.
Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of THOMAS EVANS, late of ſaid Newport, Taylor, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent.—Notify all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by ſaid court.—No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly authenticated.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

DORCAS EVANS, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

Juſt Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW Rolls of *Froſted Engliſh PAPER-HANGINGS,* truly elegant) with ſuitable Borders.

July 19, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
Newport, ss. } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, Auguſt* 1ſt 1805.

WHEREAS *William White*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Blackſmith, hath this day filed in ſaid office his certain petition, the prayer of which (for reaſons therein ſpecified) is, that the bonds of marriage ſubſiſting between him and his wife *Elizabeth White* may be diſſolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated: This, therefore, is to give notice, to her the ſaid Elizabeth, and to whomſoever elſe it doth concern, that they appear (if they ſhould ſee fit) before the Honorable the Juſtices of ſaid Supreme Judicial Court, at the term thereof which is to be holden of Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of the preſent Auguſt, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the prayer of his petition ought not be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

AUCTION STORE.

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Eſtabliſhment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, ſolicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Conſignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as uſual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handſome Supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Providence, June 25, 1805.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the work in a ſmall Family.—One that can be well recommended, will receive good Wages.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of the ſame, aſſuring them that he will always keep the beſt of horſes and carriages, and the beſt and moſt experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has ſet to running another very handſome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr. Iſaac Fiſh, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fiſh, or at the houſe of the ſubſcriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (ſecond houſe North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept, and the firſt name entered will have the preference.

The beſt and well broke horſes and handſome Chaiſes, to let by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.
Newport, July 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A NUMBER of ſecond-hand Latin and Greek SCHOOL-BOOKS, at leſs than one-half of their original coſt.

Auguſt 9, 1805.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE licentiouſneſs of the preſs, which has ſo often and ſincerely been lamented by every real friend to his country, was never more fully exemplified than by the following publication, publiſhed in the firſt inſtance in a paper called the *Farmer's Register*, printed at Lanſingburgh in the State of New-York, and afterwards copied into the (Baltimore) *Evening Post*, accompanied with the following remarks:

We hope the following remarks from the *Farmer's Register*, will be read with much attention. They contain ſome truths, of which the *Charleston Courier*, we hope, is ignorant. If not, the virulence diſplayed by it, on account of the capture of the Two Friends, is criminal in the higheſt degree. We are authoriſed to ſay that the veſſel was not American; that the Eliza and the Two Friends both belonged to a houſe in London, of which a brother of Mr. Boyd's is one of the partners; and that her ſailing under the American flag is a mere cover to five riſks. Theſe circumſtances are perfectly aſcertained, and there can be no doubt of her condemnation as Engliſh property. The whole city of Charleſton knows this to be a fact. If it is denied, we will give the detail to ſtop this perpetual outcry againſt the Preſident and his adminiſtration, which is daily oozing from that preſs. *Balt. Ev. Post.*

"The capture of the ſhip Two Friends off Charleſton, by a French privateer, will, no doubt, offer the federaliſts an opportunity (which they will not let ſlip) of pouring out their wrath and vengeance againſt Mr. Jefferſon, and the whole French nation, with redoubled fury. We feel as much diſpoſed to condemn the unwarrantable capture or detention of American ſhips as any man among the whole federal party, let the perpetrators of the act belong to whatever nation they may, but theſe ſentiments will never induce us to countenance fraud, or witneſs in ſilence the taking an undue advantage of the rights of citizenſhip, by unprincipled foreigners, more eſpecially when ſuch conduct has a tendency to jeopardize the peace and ſafety of our country, by compromitting our neutrality, and the honor of our government. The caſe before us may be claſſed with many others, now exiſting in the United States, calculated to produce thoſe baneful effects. There is every reaſon to believe, that the ſhip Two Friends, was fraudulently covered as American property—nay, we will venture to ſay, that not a *timber-head* of her is owned by any citizen of the United States, and we are induced to expreſs this opinion from a ſtrong concurrence of circumſtances, which we think proper to notice at the preſent time.

In the year '98 or '99 Capt. Neil M'Neal, (now maſter of the Two Friends) commanded the Ship Eliza, a regular trader between London and Charleſton. Although this ſhip was covered by ſome Scotchmen in Charleſton, who were naturaliſed, her belonging to an Engliſh houſe in London, was ſo notorious, that nobody in Charleſton ever doubted it, and if any had doubted it, the following circumſtance of itſelf would ſerve to eſtabliſh the fact: On her paſſage from Charleſton to London, ſhe was captured by a French privateer, and carried into Bayonne, in France, with Capt. M'Neal on board. On her arrival at Bayonne, Capt. M. immediately abandoned her without laying claim for her, in in behalf of the owners, or waiting the event of the trial. This conduct, at firſt view, would appear ſtrange, but it was perfectly conſiſtent, when it is conſidered, that Capt. M. knew that the ſhip was Engliſh property, and would be proved to be ſo. The owners in London, knowing that under theſe circumſtances, claiming the ſhip as American property, would be perfectly uſeleſs, and only attended with leſs of time and money, had inſtructed Capt. M. to abandon her immediately, in caſe of capture. Accordingly, as we have already obſerved, he left her on her arrival in France, and proceeded directly to London, when the ſame owners immediately purchaſed the ſhip Two-Friends, gave him the command of her, and conſigned her to their friends in Charleſton, who covered her alſo, as they had done the Eliza. That houſe having ſubſequently failed, one of the co-partners has continued to cover the Two-Friends, in his own name as American property. And ſhe was ſo covered at the time of her late capture.

In giving the above ſtatement, we are far from being governed by any other motive, than expoſing to public view a practice which we fear is too extenſive for the honor and

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By Order of the President and Directors,
GEORGE BRIGGS *Sec'ry.*
Newport, August 16, 1805.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late JOSEPH WISEMAN, Esq. are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands, to apply to the subscriber—who has for Sale, a number of valuable Books—Book-Cases, and Household Furniture.

CATHARINE WISEMAN, *Adm'x.*
Newport, August 15, 1805.

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1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
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Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
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District of Rhode-Island, to wit:

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EDMUND T. ELLERY,
Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District
A true copy of Record, Attest,
EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point, free from Quit-Rent, with the buildings thereon, consisting of one dwelling-house, No. 2, Elm-street; four rooms, wash-house, store-room, and several closets on the ground floor, and five rooms above—store-house, stable, chaise-house, wood-house, a well of good water, and pump, all in good repair—Also a house in Washington-street, No 31, which has lately been well repaired, and is now in good order.—For further particulars and terms apply to DAVID HUNTINGTON, who has a House to Let in Franklin-street, No. 9, which may be entered immediately.
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July 2, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.
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At his Wharf,

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Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

Washington Academy Lottery.

THE drawing of this lottery will positively commence on the first day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.

By order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*
Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, August 1, 1805.

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3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.

Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House, No. 12, situated on Easton's Point, in Third-Street.—For futher particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.
Newport, August 9, 1805.

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July 19, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
Newport, ss. } *Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, August* 1st 1805.

WHEREAS *William White*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Blacksmith, hath this day filed in said office his certain petition, the prayer of which (for reasons therein specified) is, that the bonds of marriage subsisting between him and his wife *Elizabeth White* may be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated: This, therefore, is to give notice, to her the said Elizabeth, and to whomsoever else it doth concern, that they appear (if they should see fit) before the Honorable the Justices of said Supreme Judicial Court, at the term thereof which is to be holden of Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Monday of the present August, to shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of his petition ought not be granted.

PAUL M. MUMFORD, *Clerk.*

AUCTION STORE.

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Establishment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, solicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Consignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as usual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handsome Supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.
Providence, June 25, 1805.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the work in a small Family.—One that can be well recommended, will receive good Wages.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, August 9, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same, assuring them that he will always keep the best of horses and carriages, and the best and most experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has set to running another very handsome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr. Isaac Fish, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fish, or at the house of the subscriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (second house North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept, and the first name entered will have the preference.

The best and well broke horses and handsome Chaises, to let by the subscriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.
Newport, July 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A NUMBER of second-hand Latin and Greek SCHOOL-BOOKS, at less than one-half of their original cost.
August 9, 1805.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE licentiousness of the press, which has so often and sincerely been lamented by every real friend to his country, was never more fully exemplified than by the following publication, published in the first instance in a paper called the *Farmer's Register*, printed at Lansingburgh in the State of New-York, and afterwards copied into the (Baltimore) *Evening Post*, accompanied with the following remarks:

—

We hope the following remarks from the *Farmer's Register*, will be read with much attention. They contain some truths, of which the *Charleston Courier*, we hope, is ignorant. If not, the virulence displayed by it, on account of the capture of the Two Friends, is criminal in the highest degree. We are authorised to say that the vessel was not American; that the Eliza and the Two Friends both belonged to a house in London, of which a brother of Mr. Boyd's is one of the partners; and that her sailing under the American flag is a mere cover to five risks. These circumstances are perfectly ascertained, and there can be no doubt of her condemnation as English property. The whole city of Charleston knows this to be a fact. If it is denied, we will give the detail to stop this perpetual outcry against the President and his administration, which is daily oozing from that press. *Balt. Ev. Post.*

"The capture of the ship Two Friends off Charleston, by a French privateer, will, no doubt, offer the federalists an opportunity (which they will not let slip) of pouring out their wrath and vengeance against Mr. Jefferson, and the whole French nation, with redoubled fury. We feel as much disposed to condemn the unwarrantable capture or detention of American ships as any man among the whole federal party, let the perpetrators of the act belong to whatever nation they may, but these sentiments will never induce us to countenance fraud, or witness in silence the taking an undue advantage of the rights of citizenship, by unprincipled foreigners, more especially when such conduct has a tendency to jeopardize the peace and safety of our country, by compromitting our neutrality, and the honor of our government. The case before us may be classed with many others, now existing in the United States, calculated to produce those baneful effects. There is every reason to believe, that the ship Two Friends, was fraudulently covered as American property—nay, we will venture to say, that not a *timber-head* of her is owned by any citizen of the United States, and we are induced to express this opinion from a strong concurrence of circumstances, which we think proper to notice at the present time.

In the year '98 or '99, Capt. Neil M'Neal, (now master of the Two Friends) commanded the Ship Eliza, a regular trader between London and Charleston. Although this ship was covered by some Scotchmen in Charleston, who were naturalized, her belonging to an English house in London, was so notorious, that nobody in Charleston ever doubted it, and if any had doubted it, the following circumstance of itself would serve to establish the fact: On her passage from Charleston to London, she was captured by a French privateer, and carried into Bayonne, in France, with Capt. M'Neal on board. On her arrival at Bayonne, Capt. M. immediately abandoned her without laying claim for her, in in behalf of the owners, or waiting the event of the trial. This conduct, at first view, would appear strange, but it was perfectly consistent, when it is considered, that Capt. M. knew that the ship was English property, and would be proved to be so. The owners in London, knowing that under these circumstances, claiming the ship as American property, would be perfectly useless, and only attended with loss of time and money, had instructed Capt. M. to abandon her immediately, in case of capture. Accordingly, as we have already observed, he left her on her arrival in France, and proceeded directly to London, when the same owners immediately purchased the ship Two-Friends, gave him the command of her, and consigned her to their friends in Charleston, who covered her also, as they had done the Eliza. That house having subsequently failed, one of the co-partners has continued to cover the Two-Friends, in his own name as American property. And she was so covered at the time of her late capture.

In giving the above statement, we are far from being governed by any other motive, than exposing to public view a practice which we fear, is too extensive for the honor and

safety of the American flag. We have noticed this particular case more on account of its magnitude than from a wish to point out the improprieties of the members of any particular party on their partiality to any particular nation. We know the weight of the favourite maxim of mercantile men, that "*there is no friendship in trade.*" We know that this covering of property is not confined to English ships. We have known one man covering the property of individuals belonging to two different nations, while at war with each other, nay there have been instances of the persons claiming the rights and enjoying the privileges of American citizens, being concerned at one and the same time, in French and English privateers, which were committing depredations on the American commerce. It is to expose the ill effects of such usurpation of the privileges of citizenship that we now assume this language.

While this infamous practice exposes the property of the fair American merchant, who trades on his own bottom, it is next to impossible for our government to check the evil, because it is an extremely delicate point for a collector to question the veracity of a merchant who is taking a solemn oath, although he may have strong suspicions. There are, no doubt, many instances of innocent property captured, and while we lament the fact, we should look to this nefarious practice of covering property as the principal source from whence that evil arises since it is extremely difficult for the officers of belligerent powers to discriminate in cases which, although widely different, are cloaked with an appearance of similarity. We have not forgotten the hue and cry that was raised a few years since about the capture of the ship Mount Vernon, by a French privateer. Yet she has proven to be British property, and the matter was hushed up. It grieves us to find the depredations on our commerce so injurious to honest American merchants, but we feel no regret for the losses of those who are or have been guilty of the above fraudulent practices, let their political profession be what they may. We only lament that they are not the only sufferers."

Farmer's Register.

The truth is, that the ship Eliza was, in the year 1796 bought by the then house of Muir and Boyd, in Charleston, for the sum of 3 500*l.* sterling, as their sole property and intended for a regular London trader; that she afterwards made two voyages consigned to the house of Cladcleugh, Boyd & Co. merchants, in London, the friends and correspondents of Muir and Boyd; that on her third voyage from Charleston to London, being armed to protect her from the aggressions of the French Republic, she was on the 5th July 1798 after an action of one hour and an half, captured by the French privateer L'Heureux Decide, of Bourdeaux, and the captain and some of his passengers sent in the privateer to Passage, and thence to St. Sebastians, where Capt. M'Neil eluding the guard set over him, made his escape to Madrid, and from thence proceeded to Lisbon. At the time of her capture, the said ship Eliza being the sole and *bona fide* property, of the said Muir and Boyd, was insured as such, and the insurance so recovered.

The books of Muir and Boyd, and the accounts rendered by Caldcleugh, Boyd and Co. support these facts, and are open to the examination and criticism of every honest man.

That in consequence of the capture of the ship Eliza, a disappointment arising to the views of the house in Charleston, as to their having a vessel regularly established in the London trade, after the safe arrival of Capt. M'Neal in London, the December following his being taken, the ship Two Friends being offered for sale, was purchased by their correspondents on the joint account of Muir & Boyd and Capt. M'Neal; the former holding three-fourths and the latter one-fourth, in said vessel. That in the year 1802, when the said house of Muir and Boyd stopped payments the ship Two-Friends, immediately after her arrival in Charleston, was offered for sale, when Capt. Neil M'Neal made purchase of their interest in the said ship, and paid them therefore at the rate of 18 000 dollars. That since the said sale, the whole of the said ship has been, as the subscriber hath always understood, and religiously believes, solely owned by Capt. Neil M'Neal, who, on his arrival in London, addressed his vessel to the house of Hopkins, Gray & Glover, and not to the house of Caldcleugh, Boyd & Reid, as insinuated, which said house has always done in London the business of Neil M'Neal, since his purchase of the ship Two Friends.

And further, the subscriber doth declare that neither Caldcleugh, Boyd & Read, of London, nor any other British merchant, had any interest, share, or profit, in the business transacted by the late house of Muir & Boyd, or by himself, in Charleston; and as the subscriber intends, and now solemnly pledges his word, to prosecute the Editors and Publishers of the *Farmer's Register*, and the *Evening Post*, (printed at Baltimore,) for libels tending to degrade him in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and to subject his property to every lawless depredation, he refrains from making any further comments on their false and malicious assertions.

July 29, 1805. WM. BOYD.

State of South-Carolina,
Port of Charleston.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that the American ship Two Friends, Neil M'Neal, master, was registered at the Custom House in this City, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, in the name of William Muir, William Boyd, and Neil M'Neal; under which register she sailed until the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, at which time, the said William Muir and William Boyd sold out the whole of their interest in said ship, to the said Neil M'Neal, in whose name a new register was granted on the day last mentioned, and under which register she has sailed ever since.

Given under our hands, at the Custom-House aforesaid, this 29th day of July, eighteen hundred and five.

JAMES SIMONS,
Collector of the Customs.
THO'S WARING, Sen.
Naval Officer.

The Subscriber, late of the commercial house of Muir and Boyd, of Charleston, having observed with the astonishment which such an impudent and wicked attempt deserved, the publication in the *Baltimore Evening Post*, respecting the owner-ship of the ship Two Friends, Capt. Neil M'Neal, recently captured by a French privateer, feel myself called upon by a sense of justice, though entirely uninterested to state the truth respecting the same. The ship Two-Friends was purchased for the house of Muir and Boyd, and Capt. M'Neal, as stated by Mr. Boyd; and I do solemnly aver that the property of said ship was wholly, and exclusively in Muir and Boyd and M'Neal, who alone shared the profits and sustained the losses on said ship, until the embarrasments of their house obliged them to sell their proportion of the ship which Capt. M'Neal purchased; and as far as I am informed, do believe that he remained the sole *bona fide* owner thereof until she was recently taken. I have been a resident in America, and a citizen of the United States, since the year 1793. Mr. Boyd had been so for some time before the Eliza or the Two-Friends were purchased. With respect to the cover of the said ship for British owners, I do solemnly aver that the allegation is false, and trust that all who know me, will readily believe me, when I declare that I am utterly incapable of such an act. I do not know that it is at all necessary to go into an explanation of Capt. M'Neal's conduct in going off after he was captured and carried into Passage, and then into Bayonne, without waiting for the trial of his ship; but it may be proper to remark, that the United States were then engaged in a species of mixed equivocal warfare with France, and condemnation so surely followed capture, that it would have been a waste of time for Capt. M'Neal to have remained in order to prove the fact of the ship being American, which would not have procured her acquittal.

WILLIAM MUIR.

Charleston, 31st July, 1805.

A correspondent observes, that he was highly gratified on perusing yesterday's Courier; the promptitude of Mr. Boyd, in noticing the false and libellous publications of certain democrats at the Northward, is very honourable to him, and will doubtless, be serviceable to the community. It is honourable to him, because a plain statement places his character, in regard to the allegations against it, in a fair point of view—and it may be serviceable to the community, inasmuch as many will be induced to discredit the bold assertions of the weak or the wicked scribblers of the day; and wait till they hear both sides, before they form a judgment on subjects offered to their notice.

Further, in a national point of view, had the plan been adopted at an earlier period, immediately, and under the authority of real names, to have exposed the falsehoods of the partizans of democracy, our country, at this day, might have witnessed those in the Administration of the Government, who formed the Constitution under which the Government was organized—might still have seen those in power, whose measures it would not have been necessary to defend by attempting to deprive the merchant, or any other citizen, of an honest well earned reputation.

To recur, for one moment more, to Mr. Boyd's publication.—There can be no doubt but an honest jury in Maryland or New-York, will award him ample damages in the event of a prosecution of the libellers; for could the latter establish a belief that, in his commercial transactions, Mr. Boyd's conduct was such as they represent it to be, his property, if at any time on the ocean, would be exposed to hazards beyond those of his fellow-citizens—and his reputation would sink in the estimation of the public, from that accusation of the libellers, which implicitly charges him with perjury.

It is hoped the Northern federal papers will re-publish Mr. Boyd's refutation—as there is no doubt the falsehoods which originated with the Editor of the *Farmer's Register*, will go the whole round of the democratic prints.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 5.

CAPT. DUTTON has arrived at Washington, with dispatches from Spain:—But there is no one there to receive them—The President being at Monticello; and Mr. Madison to the northward. The dispatches fill not less than 24 *quires* of paper.—This is in style for "a Nation of *words*, instead of *deeds*."

Of every *four* vessels which sail from the United States for Jamaica, *one* is captured by French or Spanish privateers.—"Those who calculate" says the Ledger, "that the spirit for plunder will diminish, but by the *application of force*, will find themselves miserably deceived."

The sloop George, Reynolds, of this port, has been cut out of Turks-Island, by a French privateer. "Where this will terminate it is impossible to calculate. Are we to look for a termination of the evil in the annihilation of our commerce, the ruin of our merchants, and the failure of our revenue? Or may we hope that the energy of our government will arrest this infamous system of depredation?"

The John Adams frigate, of 32 guns, has dropped down the Potomac; and will speedily sail to scour the coast of the picaroons and shaving mills which infest it; and which now actually blockade some of our ports.

August 7.

List of vessels belonging to this port, captured by French and Spanish privateers during the present war, with an estimate of their value.

	Dolls.
Ship Eliza, *valued vessel and cargo*—	25 000
Brig Mary,	26 000
Comet,	20 000
Jane,	9 000
Sch. Sarah,	25 000
Helen,	25,000
Telemachus,	14 000
Iris,	11,500
Unity,	13,000
Comet,	12,000
Sloop George,	11 500
Ship Charles Carter, and schooner Olive Branch, taken, and retaken by the British—probable loss,	5 000
Dolls.	196 000

It is now about twelve months, since the depredations on our commerce commenced, in which time, the amount of loss sustained by this place is 196 000 dolls. There is no doubt but one or two vessels are omitted: the writer not having had an opportunity of making a full investigation; the above are within his knowledge; and he is persuaded that the amount set down is below the actual value. Some partial depredations have been made, not estimated; upon the whole he is persuaded that the amount may be safely put down at 200,000 dollars.

ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 8.

FATAL DUEL.

It is with regret we announce, the sacrifice of a victim, at the shrine of the sanguinary practice of duelling. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, a duel was fought between Mr. Enoch M. Lyle, of this town, and Mr. John F. Bowie, of Piscataway, Maryland, at Johnson's Spring, about 6 miles from this town, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They exchanged shots at 15 feet distance; when, unfortunately, Mr. L. received his antagonist's ball a little below the right breast, the ball passed through his liver, and he expired a few minutes past 11 o'clock yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 12.

Gun Boat No. 3.—We have good reason to believe that the account of the condemnation of our redoubtable *Number Three* at Algesiras is erroneous. However, if she has really been condemned, we do not see that it will necessarily lead to a war between us and Spain, as some seem to suppose. Our administration inform us that we have a continually overflowing treasury; and we make no doubt that for a million or two of the dollars which we can so easily spare, the Dons will let her go again, even if they have laid their hands upon her: and what economical government would go to war for a gun boat or two, when a little money would purchase her again? No, no; our rulers understand the management of their affairs better than all this comes to.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 16.

Letters received yesterday from the Havanna, state an important occurrence, in the modern spirit of revolutionary measures—the almost entire suppression of the monastic and religious orders in that island and which of course will not be confined to that colony. A Royal Order has lately been received there for the sale of all Property belonging to those Religious Establishments; consisting of houses and lands, sugar and coffee estates, and negroes, as well as mortgages, debts, &c. due to them. The monies arising therefrom are to be paid into the Treasury of the King, who will provide for the persons so dispossessed, by paying them a certain allowance per diem for their support. The revenue arising therefrom must, doubtless, be immense; and the purposes to which it is to be applied, and the source to which this serious innovation may be traced, do not require the gift of divination to ascertain. It may perhaps, be considered as only a preliminary step to more serious changes in the Spanish government and nation.

The Commissioners nominated to enforce the aforesaid decree in the Havanna, and the island, are—the Governor, the Bishop, the Intendant General, the Collector of the Customs, and Don J. B. Munoz.

August 17.

French Depredations.—The brig Henry, arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Croix, was plundered on her passage, of property to the amount of 2000 dollars, by a French privateer. Several ladies, passengers, were robbed. Brig Planter, also from St. Croix, arrived here, was robbed by the same privateer. The same pirate had taken the brig Neptune, from St. Croix for Philadelphia; brig William, from St. Croix for New-Haven; and barque Hebe, from New-York for Havanna. There can be no excuse for the robberies; and what can be the pretence for the above captures? Will it continue to be said "our commerce was never better protected than at present?"

August 19.

"*Respected abroad*" says Mr. Jefferson.—For the commentary to this text, we refer him to the diurnal statements of the insults offered to our commerce by every petty privateer that ventures to sea. The following statement, taken from the Commercial Advertiser, of the 16th inst. must excite the feelings of every American, and induce him to reprobate an administration who have destroyed our Navy—the only sure defence of a commercial nation.

"*Piratical Cruelty.*—We are seldom called to record a more cruel and barbarous act than the one we shall now detail.

The brig Success, Capt. Brum, of this port, sailed from Kingston, Jam. for New-York on the 6th of July.—On the 13th she was captured two leagues from Cape St. Anthony by a Spanish galley, (belonging to Havanna) without deck, with two masts and two square sails, and called La Boune Union. The galley was commanded by Captain Cæsar, and manned with thirty or forty Spaniards and Frenchmen, with one Irishman who served as an interpreter. Three days after they were taken, Captain Brum, the passengers (eight in number) and the hands were all ordered below, and the hatches shut upon them. In this situation they were kept all night. In the morning, the pirates prepared their knives, cutlasses and clubs, opened the forecastle, and called for the Captain. One of the seamen (Peter Dutchemin) with the view of preserving the Captain's life, stepped forward and ascended the deck.—The ruffians, with their instruments of slaughter, having arranged themselves in two ranks, compelled the seamen to run the gauntlet, while each gave him a blow, a gash, or a stab, as he passed. Capt. Brum, his passengers and crew were all in succession taken from the hold and treated with the same horrid cruelty, excepting 5 French passengers. An English gentleman, by the name of Smith, who was one of the passengers, was beaten with such severity, that he sprang into the long-boat, and broke his ancle in two places.—The mate of the brig, two English passengers and two seamen were put in irons on board the galley, and three days afterwards were sent ashore at Couyabouts, about 180 miles from Havanna; and the brig with the Capt. and remainder of the crew, were sent to Campeachy.

These facts were received from Peter Dutchemin, one of the seamen who were sent ashore in irons. He made his escape from Couyabouts, put himself on board the ship Cato, and arrived at this port on Monday last.

The object of these barbarous wretches was money. They offered to release the Captain and ship on receiving 6,000 dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 17.

FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Collier arrived here yesterday, in 40 days from Cadiz, corroborates the account published in our last of the arrival of Mr. Bowdoin, at Corunna; the capture of Gun-Boat, No. 3, and her immediate release on discovering her to be American. He also informs, that two days previous to his sailing, Gen. Moreau and family sailed for Philadelphia, in the ship New-York, Capt. George.

Capt. Alden, arrived at New-Bedford, from Cadiz, who sailed June 25, informs that it was reported that the Spanish cruizers detained all American vessels bound up the Mediterranean, under pretence that they were not furnished with proper Spanish Consular Certificates!

Jerome Bonaparte, it is said, has received a naval promotion since his arrival at Genoa; and that he now commands a squadron, consisting of the Pomone frigate, built at Genoa, and two brigs, and is cruizing off that port.

Report confidently assures us, (says the Aurora) that six 74 gun-ships are immediately to be built, and that Mr. Fox is now collecting the timber, for the one which is intended to be built at the seat of government.

safety of the American flag. We have noticed this particular case more on account of its magnitude than from a wish to point out the improprieties of the members of any particular party on their partiality to any particular nation. We know the weight of the favourite maxim of mercantile men, that "*there is no friendship in trade.*" We know that this covering of property is not confined to English ships. We have known one man covering the property of individuals belonging to two different nations, while at war with each other, nay there have been instances of the persons claiming the rights and enjoying the privileges of American citizens, being concerned at one and the same time, in French and English privateers, which were committing depredations on the American commerce. It is to expose the ill effects of such usurpation of the privileges of citizenship that we now assume this language.

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Farmer's Register.

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The books of Muir and Boyd, and the accounts rendered by Caldcleugh, Boyd and Co. support these facts, and are open to the examination and criticism of every honest man.

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And further, the subscriber doth declare that neither Caldcleugh, Boyd & Read, of London, nor any other British merchant, had any interest, share, or profit, in the business transacted by the late house of Muir & Boyd, or by himself, in Charleston; and as the subscriber intends, and now solemnly pledges his word, to prosecute the Editors and Publishers of the *Farmer's Register*, and the *Evening Post*, (printed at Baltimore.) for libels tending to degrade him in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and to subject his property to every lawless depredation, he refrains from making any further comments on their false and malicious assertions.

July 29, 1805. WM. BOYD.

State of South-Carolina,
Port of Charleston.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that the American ship Two Friends, Neil M'Neal, master, was registered at the Custom House in this City, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, in the name of William Muir, William Boyd, and Neil M'Neal; under which register she sailed until the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, at which time, the said William Muir and William Boyd sold out the whole of their interest in said ship, to the said Neil M'Neal, in whose name a new register was granted on the day last mentioned, and under which register she has sailed ever since.

Given under our hands, at the Custom-House aforesaid, this 29th day of July, eighteen hundred and five.

JAMES SIMONS,
Collector of the Customs.
THO'S WARING, Sen.
Naval Officer.

The Subscriber, late of the commercial house of Muir and Boyd, of Charleston, having observed with the astonishment which such an impudent and wicked attempt deserved, the publication in the *Baltimore Evening Post*, respecting the owner-ship of the ship Two Friends, Capt. Neil M'Neal, recently captured by a French privateer, feel myself called upon by a sense of justice, though entirely uninterested to state the truth respecting the same. The ship Two-Friends was purchased for the house of Muir and Boyd, and Capt. M'Neal, as stated by Mr. Boyd; and I do solemnly aver that the property of said ship was wholly, and exclusively in Muir and Boyd and M'Neal, who alone shared the profits and sustained the losses on said ship, until the embarrasments of their house obliged them to sell their proportion of the ship which Capt. M'Neal purchased; and as far as I am informed, do believe that he remained the sole *bona fide* owner thereof until she was recently taken. I have been a resident in America, and a citizen of the United States, since the year 1793. Mr. Boyd had been so for some time before the Eliza or the Two-Friends were purchased. With respect to the cover of the said ship for British owners, I do solemnly aver that the allegation is false, and trust that all who know me, will readily believe me, when I declare that I am utterly incapable of such an act. I do not know that it is at all necessary to go into an explanation of Capt. M'Neal's conduct in going off after he was captured and carried into Passage, and then into Bayonne, without waiting for the trial of his ship; but it may be proper to remark, that the United States were then engaged in a species of mixed equivocal warfare with France, and condemnation so surely followed capture, that it would have been a waste of time for Capt. M'Neal to have remained in order to prove the fact of the ship being American, which would not have procured her acquittal.

WILLIAM MUIR.

Charleston, 31st July, 1805.

A correspondent observes, that he was highly gratified on perusing yesterday's Courier; the promptitude of Mr. Boyd, in noticing the false and libellous publications of certain democrats at the Northward, is very honourable to him, and will doubtless, be serviceable to the community. It is honourable to him, because a plain statement places his character, in regard to the allegations against it, in a fair point of view—and it may be serviceable to the community, inasmuch as many will be induced to discredit the bold assertions of the weak or the wicked scribblers of the day; and wait till they hear both sides, before they form a judgment on subjects offered to their notice.

Further, in a national point of view, had the plan been adopted at an earlier period, immediately, and under the authority of real names, to have exposed the falsehoods of the partizans of democracy, our country, at this day, might have witnessed those in the Administration of the Government, who formed the Constitution under which the Government was organized—might still have seen those in power, whose measures it would not have been necessary to defend by attempting to deprive the merchant, or any other citizen, of an honest well earned reputation.

To return, for one moment more, to Mr. Boyd's publication.—There can be no doubt but an honest jury in Maryland or New-York, will award him ample damages in the event of a prosecution of the libellers; for could the latter establish a belief that, in his commercial transactions, Mr. Boyd's conduct was such as they represent it to be, his property, if at any time on the ocean, would be exposed to hazards beyond those of his fellow-citizens—and his reputation would sink in the estimation of the public, from that accusation of the libellers, which implicitly charges him with perjury.

It is hoped the Northern federal papers will re-publish Mr. Boyd's refutation—as there is no doubt the falsehoods which originated with the Editor of the *Farmer's Register*, will go the whole round of the democratic prints.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 5.

CAPT. DUTTON has arrived at Washington, with dispatches from Spain:—But there is no one there to receive them—The President being at Monticello; and Mr. Madison to the northward. The dispatches fill not less than 24 *quires* of paper.—This is in style for "a Nation of *words*, instead of *deeds*."

Of every *four* vessels which sail from the United States for Jamaica, *one* is captured by French or Spanish privateers.—"Those who calculate" says the Ledger, "that the spirit for plunder will diminish, but by the *application of force*, will find themselves miserably deceived."

The sloop George, Reynolds, of this port, has been cut out of Turks-Island, by a French privateer. "Where this will terminate it is impossible to calculate. Are we to look for a termination of the evil in the annihilation of our commerce, the ruin of our merchants, and the failure of our revenue? Or may we hope that the energy of our government will arrest this infamous system of depredation?"

The John Adams frigate, of 32 guns, has dropped down the Potomac; and will speedily sail to scour the coast of the picaroons and shaving mills which infest it; and which now actually blockade some of our ports.

August 7.

List of vessels belonging to this port, captured by French and Spanish privateers during the present war, with an estimate of their value.

	Dolls.
Ship Eliza, *valued vessel and cargo*—	25 000
Brig Mary,	26 000
Comet,	20 000
Jane,	9 000
Sch. Sarah,	25 000
Helen,	25,000
Telemachus,	14 000
Iris,	11,500
Unity,	13,000
Comet,	12,000
Sloop George,	11 500
Ship Charles Carter, and schooner Olive Branch, taken, and retaken by the British—probable loss,	5 000
Dolls.	196 000

It is now about twelve months, since the depredations on our commerce commenced, in which time, the amount of loss sustained by this place is 196 000 dolls. There is no doubt but one or two vessels are omitted: the writer not having had an opportunity of making a full investigation; the above are within his knowledge; and he is persuaded that the amount set down is below the actual value. Some partial depredations have been made, not estimated; upon the whole he is persuaded that the amount may be safely put down at 200,000 dollars.

ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 8.

FATAL DUEL.

It is with regret we announce, the sacrifice of a victim, at the shrine of the sanguinary practice of duelling. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, a duel was fought between Mr. Enoch M. Lyle, of this town, and Mr. John F. Bowie, of Piscataway, Maryland, at Johnson's Spring, about 6 miles from this town, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They exchanged shots at 15 feet distance; when, unfortunately, Mr. L. received his antagonist's ball a little below the right breast, the ball passed through his liver, and he expired a few minutes past 11 o'clock yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 12.

Gun Boat No. 3.—We have good reason to believe that the account of the condemnation of our redoubtable *Number Three* at Algesiras is erroneous. However, if she has really been condemned, we do not see that it will necessarily lead to a war between us and Spain, as some seem to suppose. Our administration inform us that we have a continually overflowing treasury; and we make no doubt that for a million or two of the dollars which we can so easily spare, the Dons will let her go again, even if they have laid their hands upon her: and what economical government would go to war for a gun boat or two, when a little money would purchase her again? No, no; our rulers understand the management of their affairs better than all this comes to.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 16.

Letters received yesterday from the Havanna, state an important occurrence, in the modern spirit of revolutionary measures—the almost entire suppression of the monastic and religious orders in that island and which of course will not be confined to that colony. A Royal Order has lately been received there for the sale of all Property belonging to those Religious Establishments; consisting of houses and lands, sugar and coffee estates, and negroes, as well as mortgages, debts, &c. due to them. The monies arising therefrom are to be paid into the Treasury of the King, who will provide for the persons so dispossessed, by paying them a certain allowance per diem for their support. The revenue arising therefrom must, doubtless, be immense; and the purposes to which it is to be applied, and the source to which this serious innovation may be traced, do not require the gift of divination to ascertain. It may, perhaps, be considered as only a preliminary step to more serious changes in the Spanish government and nation.

The Commissioners nominated to enforce the aforesaid decree in the Havanna, and the island, are—the Governor, the Bishop, the Intendant General, the Collector of the Customs, and Don J. B. Munoz.

August 17.

French Depredations.—The brig Henry, arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Croix, was plundered on her passage, of property to the amount of 2000 dollars, by a French privateer. Several ladies, passengers, were robbed. Brig Planter, also from St. Croix, arrived here, was robbed by the same privateer. The same pirate had taken the brig Neptune, from St. Croix for Philadelphia; brig William, from St. Croix for New-Haven; and barque Hebe, from New-York for Havanna. There can be no excuse for the robberies; and what can be the pretence for the above captures? Will it continue to be said "our commerce was never better protected than at present?"

August 19.

"*Respected abroad*" says Mr. Jefferson.—For the commentary to this text, we refer him to the diurnal statements of the insults offered to our commerce by every petty privateer that ventures to sea. The following statement, taken from the Commercial Advertiser, of the 16th inst. must excite the feelings of every American, and induce him to reprobate an administration who have destroyed our Navy—the only sure defence of a commercial nation.

"*Piratical Cruelty.*—We are seldom called to record a more cruel and barbarous act than the one we shall now detail.

The brig Success, Capt. Brum, of this port, sailed from Kingston, Jam. for New-York on the 6th of July.—On the 13th she was captured two leagues from Cape St. Anthony by a Spanish galley, (belonging to Havanna) without deck, with two masts and two square sails, and called La Boune Union. The galley was commanded by Captain Cæsar, and manned with thirty or forty Spaniards and Frenchmen, with one Irishman who served as an interpreter. Three days after they were taken, Captain Brum, the passengers (eight in number) and the hands were all ordered below, and the hatches shut upon them. In this situation they were kept all night. In the morning, the pirates prepared their knives, cutlasses and clubs, opened the forecastle, and called for the Captain. One of the seamen (Peter Dutchemin) with the view of preserving the Captain's life, stepped forward and ascended the deck.—The ruffians, with their instruments of slaughter, having arranged themselves in two ranks, compelled the seamen to run the gauntlet, while each gave him a blow, a gash, or a stab, as he passed. Capt. Brum, his passengers and crew were all in succession taken from the hold and treated with the same horrid cruelty, excepting 5 French passengers. An English gentleman, by the name of Smith, who was one of the passengers, was beaten with such severity, that he sprang into the long-boat, and broke his ancle in two places.—The mate of the brig, two English passengers and two seamen were put in irons on board the galley, and three days afterwards were sent ashore at Couyabouts, about 180 miles from Havanna; and the brig with the Capt. and remainder of the crew, were sent to Campeachy.

These facts were received from Peter Dutchemin, one of the seamen who were sent ashore in irons. He made his escape from Couyabouts, put himself on board the ship Cato, and arrived at this port on Monday last.

The object of these barbarous wretches was money. They offered to release the Captain and ship on receiving 6,000 dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 17.

FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Collier arrived here yesterday, in 40 days from Cadiz, corroborates the account published in our last of the arrival of Mr. Bowdoin, at Corunna; the capture of Gun-Boat, No. 3, and her immediate release on discovering her to be American. He also informs, that two days previous to his sailing, Gen. Moreau and family sailed for Philadelphia, in the ship New-York, Capt. George.

Capt. Alden, arrived at New-Bedford, from Cadiz, who sailed June 25, informs that it was reported that the Spanish cruizers detained all American vessels bound up the Mediterranean, under pretence that they were not furnished with proper Spanish Consular Certificates!

Jerome Bonaparte, it is said, has received a naval promotion since his arrival at Genoa; and that he now commands a squadron, consisting of the Pomone frigate, built at Genoa, and two brigs, and is cruizing off that port.

Report confidently assures us, (says the Aurora) that six 74 gun-ships are immediately to be built, and that Mr. Fox is now collecting the timber, for the one which is intended to be built at the seat of government.

In addition to the numerous embarraſſments experienced by our commerce in every part of the world, we have to add, that agreeably to a regulation adopted in Holland, the 18th June laſt, American veſſels bound to Amſterdam are compelled to ſtop in the Texel Roads; and ſurrender all their papers, to be forwarded to Amſterdam by land, to be inſpected by the Dutch Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and the French Commercial Commiſſary. The conſequence is a delay from 10 to 14 days.

The combined armada, under Admirals Gravina and Villeneuve, was laſt ſeen, July 6th, in lat. 43, 30, long. 22, 30, W. From its ſituation and courſe it is highly probable the fleet was making for Ferrol, which lies in lat. 43 36, and about 650 miles to the eaſtward of the place where the fleet was ſeen. It is a ſtrong port in Galicia, Spain, between Cape Finiſtrere and Cape Ortugal, and has a very ſecure harbor. The Britiſh have a ſmall ſquadron off this port, under Admiral Bickerton.

An arrival at Newbury-port, from Cadiz, ſtates, that a fleet of Britiſh tranſports, 70 in number under convoy of a 44 gun frigate, was dogged by a Spaniſh 84 gun ſhip, off and from Cadiz;—that the frigate attacked the 84, gave her four broadſides, and left her conſiderably damaged; while the tranſports continued their voyage, and arrived at Gibraltar in ſafety.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1805.

☞ We have received no further intelligence from Europe, ſince our laſt.

Depredations upon American Commerce.

Almoſt every day brings tidings of ſome new depredations upon the commerce of the United States, and of freſh inſults ſuffered by our ſeamen. Were we to publiſh theſe accounts in detail, we ſhould have room but for little elſe. The American flag is inſulted by the Engliſh, by the French, and even by the Spaniards; and it is inſulted with impunity. Our ſeamen are impreſſed, they are captured, they are impriſoned, they are treated with almoſt every kind of indignity, while purſuing their lawful buſineſs in a regular manner.

How long muſt all this be borne? Has our government yet to learn, that no nation ever was, or ever will be, reſpected abroad, but in proportion as it *exacts* reſpect by puniſhing wanton inſults upon its dignity, and wanton depredations upon the property of its citizens; that its doing juſtice to other nations cannot ſecure it reſpect, unleſs it has both ability and diſpoſition to enforce meaſures of juſtice from them; and that a conſtant firmneſs of national attitude and conduct prevents inſults, while puſillanimity invites them.

Our nation is ſecond only to one, in foreign commerce; and from its commerce the whole national revenue is drawn. Upon this it depends for its ability to diſcharge the principal and the intereſt of its debt, and for the ſupport of its government: yet its commerce is almoſt entirely unprotected, and is a prey to the avarice of every freebooter.—What government under the ſun had ever before the folly to purſue ſuch a ſyſtem of policy?

Muſt the citizens of this nation who become ſeamen, be thrown out of its protection. Muſt they who, in the firſt inſtance, ſupport the whole weight of the revenue, be abandoned by the government that is reaping the harveſt of their toils?—National honour out of the queſtion, and alſo ſetting aſide all conſideration of the ſufferings of a numerous claſs of individuals who have loſt their all by robberies committed on them upon the ſeas;—without bringing theſe things into the account, it will be eaſy to ſhew that the ordinary expences of protecting the American commerce would be leſs than the amount of the loſſes which the nation ſuffers from leaving its commerce unprotected. Every capture is a loſs to the revenue: and beſides, as there is a neceſſity of inſuring not only againſt the dangers of the ſea, but more againſt the greater dangers from robbers and pirates, the premiums of inſurance are accordingly raiſed;—of conſequence all our imported articles bear proportionally higher prices, and come dearer to the conſumer.

The clear reſult of the whole is, that, from the unprotected condition of our commerce, the people have to pay upon all foreign articles they uſe, an extra per centage, which in the courſe of a year amounts to a conſiderable ſum to each family. What would be thought of a farmer, who ſhould ſuffer the leſs of half his crops, rather than be at the expence of fencing his fields; or of a houſeholder, who ſhould paſſively look on, and ſee an honeſt and induſtrious part of his family robbed, when he could eaſily protect them; or indeed what would be thought of any man, who ſhould calmly let another take him by the noſe with one hand, and pick his pockets with the other, when by ſternly looking him in the face, and ſhaking his cane at him, he might drive him off?

Spaniſh Affairs.—Many alarming ſuggeſtions reſpecting the relations between this country and Spain have lately been publiſhed, and thoſe ſuggeſtions have been in ſome degree corroborated by the conduct of the Spaniards in capturing our veſſels, public and private. We are, however, pretty well aſſured that there exiſts no ſuch diſagreement as has been ſtated between the Spaniſh miniſter here and the ſecretary of ſtate.—What may have paſſed between our miniſters and the court of Spain we do not know, nor do we expect to know. So far as we recollect, the preſent adminiſtration have never, in a ſingle inſtance, given the public any information reſpecting our foreign relations, unleſs when it was drawn from them by a vote of one of the houſes of congreſs. We know that Mr. Monroe has been engaged in ſome important negociations with the court of Spain, and has retired without accompliſhing any one of the objects of his miſſion; we know that repeated injuries and inſults are received from that nation; we know that government have received diſpatches from Mr. Monroe; we know our merchants and others who have property within the reach of the Spaniards are anxious to be informed whether a rupture is likely to take place, or whether they may with ſafety and under the protection of government, continue their commercial ſpeculations; and finally, we know that with reſpect to all theſe matters the government is as ſilent as the grave, though there can be no conceivable reaſon for ſecrecy.

It is a melancholy fact, that no people, poſſeſſing the phyſical force which we poſſeſs, was ever ſo ſpurned and contemned as we are. No nation in Europe is ſo degraded and contemptible as not to feel itſelf fully competent to treat the United States with as much indignity as ſhe may think proper.—The conſequence is that our property becomes the ſpoil of every one who happens to fall in with it, and our ſeamen are year after year ſeized with impunity and foreed into the ſervices of one belligerent power or another. Scarcely an arrival takes place in any of our ports, by which intelligence is not brought of ſome violence committed either upon the perſons or the property of the ſeafaring part of our community.

It is much to be wiſhed that the merchants in the different parts of the United States would keep a regular and complete regiſter of all the captures of American property and of every ſpecies of robbery and violence which may be committed upon veſſels belonging to their reſpective ports.—Such a thing might be eaſily accompliſhed and would conſtitute a very intereſting and important item in the hiſtory of the preſent adminiſtration, and would likewiſe be of great uſe to the ſufferers themſelves, ſhould we ever again be bleſſed with an adminiſtration that would command the reſpect of other nations, and compel them to make reſtitution for the depredations which they are now committing upon us.

U. S. Gazette.

French Captures.—Our readers will find, in this day's paper, a complete defence againſt an attempt, in the democratic papers, to juſtify a capture, by the French privateers, of two veſſels out of Charleſton, (S. C.) We deſire the public to note the conduct of the Adminiſtration printers. When the Britiſh commit depredations upon us, (and what elſe can be expected from any nation, when ſuch conſtant temptations are held out, by the utterly defenceleſs and unprotected ſituation of our commerce?) then the preſſes of Mr. Jefferſon are all heard in concert, and a moſt lamentable out-cry they make; ſeeming to forget, that all theſe complaints only convey the ſevereſt reproaches upon our own Adminiſtration. But when the French or Spaniards capture us, and torture and even put to death our ſailors, they are not merely ſilent, but they begin at once to caſt about for ſome excuſe or other, to juſtify or to palliate the outrages. Such was the caſe, with the two captures at Charleſton. The reader is particularly deſired to obſerve the confident and circumſtantial manner, in which the democratic papers endeavoured to impoſe on their readers the belief, that the property was Britiſh. Shall we never have a National Spirit?

New-York Herald.

During the year 1804, there were *ſixteen* caſes of ſuicide, in the city of New-York.—From the firſt of January, 1803, to the 22d July, *twenty-four* caſes; and, from the 17th of Auguſt, 1804, to the 24th of July, 1805 *thirty* caſes!

Cure for Conſumption.—A Dr. Brickell, of Savannah, Georgia, adverties that he can infallibly cure the Conſumption of the Lungs. His terms are—the firſt letter for advice, muſt contain a 50 dollar bill, and each ſucceeding letter 10 dollars.—on application for cure, 200 dollars muſt be paid and 100 dollars more when the cure is effected.

The new democratic legiſlature of New-Hampſhire, have committed a blunder in wording a law, ſo as to ſubject any perſon to a *penalty of 20 dollars for paſſing a Bill of the United States Bank*, in that State.—The law has received the Governor's ſignature, and muſt be enforced!

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT August 23.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Agenoria, Hudſon,	Martinique
John, Thatcher,	Ditto
Adventure, Chaſe,	Havanna
Marian, Mancheſter,	Ditto
Hannah, Dayton,	Ditto
Sloop Huntreſs, Earl,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Ann & Sarah, Marſhall,	Ditto
Brig Diſpatch, Viall,	Havanna
Alfred, Fowler,	Africa

OPENING, THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

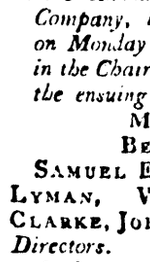
Providence, Auguſt 22, 1805.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store, formerly Earl & Whitehorne's, *on* HANDY's *Wharf, offer for SALE,*

A FEW Tons of Philadelphia flat, round and Hoop Iron; eight Pipes of excellent 4th-proof Brandy; good Retailing Molaſſes.—They keep a conſtant ſupply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. among which are Naval Stores of all kinds; Anchors and Cambooſes of all ſizes; Azemuth, Amplitude, and common Braſs Compaſſes; 11 and 10-inch Rod Ditto; Quadrants, Charts, &c. &c. &c. *Newport, Auguſt* 23, 1805.

FOR SALE,



THE BRIG ADVENTURE, now lying at *Handy's* Wharf, about 110 Tons burthen.—For further particulars and terms, apply to BENJAMIN COZZENS.

Who has for SALE,
Seventy Hogſheads of MOLASSES.
Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

(At Perry's Wharf,)

WITHOUT reſerve, on Thurſday, 29th inſt. at XI o'clock, A M. Brig JOHN, with all her Maſts, Spars, Sails and Rigging, as ſhe arrived from ſea. She is about 140 tons, and has performed her laſt voyage as well as any veſſel in the State.

Likewiſe,—The Schooner AZUBAH and RUTHY, juſt arrived from Havanna, with all her Sails, Maſts, Spars and Rigging, as ſhe arrived——being 107 tons, and a fine veſſel.

Conditions made known at time of Sale
Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

FOR Sale, (as the ſubſcriber wiſhes to remove to the Southward) that beautiful and pleaſant ſtand in Portſmouth, on Rhode-Iſland, which he has occupied for a number of years as a Public Houſe, ſituated about five miles from the State-Houſe in Newport, on the main road leading to Providence; and is known to be one of the beſt ſtands for that buſineſs in the State, with every convenience neceſſary. The buildings are chiefly new, and well finiſhed; with a good orchard, garden, &c. and a well of excellent water that never fails.—Apply to *Henry Moore & Co.* in Newport, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN CONGDON.

Auguſt 23, 1805.

At the Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company, holden at the State-Houſe in Newport, on Monday the 5th inſt. SAMUEL ELAM, *Eſq. in the Chair, the following officers were elected for the enſuing year, viz.*

MOSES SEIXAS, *Treaſurer.*
BENJAMIN HAZARD, *Clerk.*

SAMUEL ELAM, CALEB GARDNER, DANIEL LYMAN, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, JOHN COOKE, and PELEG WOOD, jun, *Directors.*

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 7th of Auguſt inſt. it was Reſolved, that the ſubſcriptions for re-building the Bridge, ſhould be continued open, in Newport, at the office of the Newport Inſurance Company, under the direction of Mr. AUDLEY CLARKE, and at the office of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company, under Capt. JAMES PHILLIPS; and at ſuch other places elſewhere, as the Directors may think proper, until the firſt day of October next.

At the ſame time meaſures were taken by the Directors, for carrying into effect the above purpoſe, and for completing the neceſſary ſubſcriptions; who, after the ſaid firſt day of October, propoſe calling a meeting of the Stockholders, that the reſult may be laid before them, and ſuch further meaſures taken as ſhall appear adviſable.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

A SHIP FOR SALE,

NOW on the Stocks, and will be wholly compleated in three weeks, dimenſions as follows:—60 1-2 feet keel, to half ſcaſl; breadth of beam 25 feet; depth of hole, 14 1-3 feet; with a fluſh Deck;—burthen about 250 Tons.—Her Frame is compoſed of the firſt quality white-oak timber; planked with hand-cut plank, and trunelled off with locuſt trunnels.

Any gentleman wiſhing to purchaſe, may now have an opportunity of ſeeing her on the ſtocks, and of viewing her workmanſhip, and materials; and in caſe of purchaſing, they alſo will have a chance to give ſuch directions as they think proper, reſpecting her rigging, finiſhing off the cabin, &c.—For further particulars apply to *Ebenezer Hayden*, ſen. Saybrook, Pettyhague, or to *Hayden & Johnſon* Lyme, where the veſſel is now building.

Lyme (Connecticut) Auguſt 15, 1805.

Theatre, Newport.

For the Benefit of
Mrs. SIMPSON, and
Mrs. VILLIERS.

On Monday Evening next, the 26th of Auguſt,

Will be preſented, a celebrated Drama, in 5 Acts, called the

STRANGER:

OR,

MISANTHROPY AND REPENTANCE.

Written by KOTZEBUE.

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Count Winterſen,	Mr. Darley.
Solomon,	Mr. Bates.
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End of the Play, the Comic Song, of

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SPRIGS OF LAUREL.

Written by John O'Keeffe, Eſq. author of the Agreeable Surprize, Poor Soldier, Highland Reel, &c. &c.

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Soldiers, Sailors, &c.	By Gentlemen of the Company.
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CASH,

And the higheſt Price, given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

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Executor to ſaid Eſtate.

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CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Truſtees of Waſhington Academy, will be held at the Academy on Wedneſday the 28th inſt. at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeable to the charter of incorporation.—A general attendance is earneſtly requeſted.

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

N. B. The examination, and public exerciſes of the ſtudents will take place in the afternoon.

Waſhington Academy,
North-Kingstown, Auguſt 1, 1805.

In addition to the numerous embarraſſments experienced by our commerce in every part of the world, we have to add, that agreeably to a regulation adopted in Holland, the 18th June laſt, American veſſels bound to Amſterdam are compelled to ſtop in the Texel Roads; and ſurrender all their papers, to be forwarded to Amſterdam by land, to be inſpected by the Dutch Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and the French Commercial Commiſſary. The conſequence is a delay from 10 to 14 days.

The combined armada, under Admirals Gravina and Villeneuve, was laſt ſeen, July 6th, in lat. 43, 30, long. 22, 30, W. From its ſituation and courſe it is highly probable the fleet was making for Ferrol, which lies in lat. 43 36, and about 650 miles to the eaſtward of the place where the fleet was ſeen. It is a ſtrong port in Galicia, Spain, between Cape Finiſtrere and Cape Ortugal, and has a very ſecure harbor. The Britiſh have a ſmall ſquadron off this port, under Admiral Bickerton.

An arrival at Newbury-port, from Cadiz, ſtates, that a fleet of Britiſh tranſports, 70 in number under convoy of a 44 gun frigate, was dogged by a Spaniſh 84 gun ſhip, off and from Cadiz;—that the frigate attacked the 84, gave her four broadſides, and left her conſiderably damaged; while the tranſports continued their voyage, and arrived at Gibraltar in ſafety.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1805.

☞ We have received no further intelligence from Europe, ſince our laſt.

Depredations upon American Commerce.

Almoſt every day brings tidings of ſome new depredations upon the commerce of the United States, and of freſh inſults ſuffered by our ſeamen. Were we to publiſh theſe accounts in detail, we ſhould have room but for little elſe. The American flag is inſulted by the Engliſh, by the French, and even by the Spaniards; and it is inſulted with impunity. Our ſeamen are impreſſed, they are captured, they are impriſoned, they are treated with almoſt every kind of indignity, while purſuing their lawful buſineſs in a regular manner.

How long muſt all this be borne? Has our government yet to learn, that no nation ever was, or ever will be, reſpected abroad, but in proportion as it *exacts* reſpect by puniſhing wanton inſults upon its dignity, and wanton depredations upon the property of its citizens; that its doing juſtice to other nations cannot ſecure it reſpect, unleſs it has both ability and diſpoſition to enforce meaſures of juſtice from them; and that a conſtant firmneſs of national attitude and conduct prevents inſults, while puſillanimity invites them.

Our nation is ſecond only to one, in foreign commerce; and from its commerce the whole national revenue is drawn. Upon this it depends for its ability to diſcharge the principal and the intereſt of its debt, and for the ſupport of its government: yet its commerce is almoſt entirely unprotected, and is a prey to the avarice of every freebooter.—What government under the ſun had ever before the folly to purſue ſuch a ſyſtem of policy?

Muſt the citizens of this nation who become ſeamen, be thrown out of its protection. Muſt they who, in the firſt inſtance, ſupport the whole weight of the revenue, be abandoned by the government that is reaping the harveſt of their toils?—National honour out of the queſtion, and alſo ſetting aſide all conſideration of the ſufferings of a numerous claſs of individuals who have loſt their all by robberies committed on them upon the ſeas;—without bringing theſe things into the account, it will be eaſy to ſhew that the ordinary expences of protecting the American commerce would be leſs than the amount of the loſſes which the nation ſuffers from leaving its commerce unprotected. Every capture is a loſs to the revenue: and beſides, as there is a neceſſity of inſuring not only againſt the dangers of the ſea, but more againſt the greater dangers from robbers and pirates, the premiums of inſurance are accordingly raiſed;—of conſequence all our imported articles bear proportionally higher prices, and come dearer to the conſumer.

The clear reſult of the whole is, that, from the unprotected condition of our commerce, the people have to pay upon all foreign articles they uſe, an extra per centage, which in the courſe of a year amounts to a conſiderable ſum to each family. What would be thought of a farmer, who ſhould ſuffer the loſs of half his crops, rather than be at the expence of fencing his fields; or of a houſeholder, who ſhould paſſively look on, and ſee an honeſt and induſtrious part of his family robbed, when he could eaſily protect them; or indeed what would be thought of any man, who ſhould calmly let another take him by the noſe with one hand, and pick his pockets with the other, when by ſternly looking him in the face, and ſhaking his cane at him, he might drive him off?

Spaniſh Affairs.—Many alarming ſuggeſtions reſpecting the relations between this country and Spain have lately been publiſhed, and thoſe ſuggeſtions have been in ſome degree corroborated by the conduct of the Spaniards in capturing our veſſels, public and private. We are, however, pretty well aſſured that there exiſts no ſuch diſagreement as has been ſtated between the Spaniſh miniſter here and the ſecretary of ſtate.—What may have paſſed between our miniſters and the court of Spain we do not know, nor do we expect to know. So far as we recollect, the preſent adminiſtration have never, in a ſingle inſtance, given the public any information reſpecting our foreign relations, unleſs when it was drawn from them by a vote of one of the houſes of congreſs. We know that Mr. Monroe has been engaged in ſome important negociations with the court of Spain, and has retired without accompliſhing any one of the objects of his miſſion; we know that repeated injuries and inſults are received from that nation; we know that government have received diſpatches from Mr. Monroe; we know our merchants and others who have property within the reach of the Spaniards are anxious to be informed whether a rupture is likely to take place, or whether they may with ſafety and under the protection of government, continue their commercial ſpeculations; and finally, we know that with reſpect to all theſe matters the government is as ſilent as the grave, though there can be no conceivable reaſon for ſecrecy.

It is a melancholy fact, that no people, poſſeſſing the phyſical force which we poſſeſs, was ever ſo ſpurned and contemned as we are. No nation in Europe is ſo degraded and contemptible as not to feel itſelf fully competent to treat the United States with as much indignity as ſhe may think proper.—The conſequence is that our property becomes the ſpoil of every one who happens to fall in with it, and our ſeamen are year after year ſeized with impunity and forced into the ſervices of one belligerent power or another. Scarcely an arrival takes place in any of our ports, by which intelligence is not brought of ſome violence committed either upon the perſons or the property of the ſeafaring part of our community.

It is much to be wiſhed that the merchants in the different parts of the United States would keep a regular and complete regiſter of all the captures of American property and of every ſpecies of robbery and violence which may be committed upon veſſels belonging to their reſpective ports.—Such a thing might be eaſily accompliſhed and would conſtitute a very intereſting and important item in the hiſtory of the preſent adminiſtration, and would likewiſe be of great uſe to the ſufferers themſelves, ſhould we ever again be bleſſed with an adminiſtration that would command the reſpect of other nations, and compel them to make reſtitution for the depredations which they are now committing upon us.

U. S. Gazette.

French Captures.—Our readers will find, in this day's paper, a complete defence againſt an attempt, in the democratic papers, to juſtify a capture, by the French privateers, of two veſſels out of Charleſton, (S. C.) We deſire the public to note the conduct of the Adminiſtration printers. When the Britiſh commit depredations upon us, (and what elſe can be expected from any nation, when ſuch conſtant temptations are held out, by the utterly defenceleſs and unprotected ſituation of our commerce?) then the preſſes of Mr. Jefferſon are all heard in concert, and a moſt lamentable out-cry they make; ſeeming to forget, that all theſe complaints only convey the ſevereſt reproaches upon our own Adminiſtration. But when the French or Spaniards capture us, and torture and even put to death our ſailors, they are not merely ſilent, but they begin at once to caſt about for ſome excuſe or other, to juſtify or to palliate the outrages. Such was the caſe, with the two captures at Charleſton. The reader is particularly deſired to obſerve the confident and circumſtantial manner, in which the democratic papers endeavoured to impoſe on their readers the belief, that the property was Britiſh. Shall we never have a National Spirit?

New-York Herald.

During the year 1804, there were *ſixteen* caſes of ſuicide, in the city of New-York.—From the firſt of January, 1803, to the 22d July, *twenty-four* caſes; and, from the 17th of Auguſt, 1804, to the 24th of July, 1805 *thirty* caſes!

Cure for Conſumption.—A Dr. Brickell, of Savannah, Georgia, adverties that he can infallibly cure the Conſumption of the Lungs. His terms are—the firſt letter for advice, muſt contain a 50 dollar bill, and each ſucceeding letter 10 dollars.—on application for cure, 200 dollars muſt be paid and 100 dollars more when the cure is effected.

The new democratic legiſlature of New-Hampſhire, have committed a blunder in wording a law, ſo as to ſubject any perſon to a *penalty of 20 dollars for paſſing a Bill of the United States Bank*, in that State.—The law has received the Governo.'s ſignature, and muſt be enforced!

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT August 23.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Agenoria, Hudſon,	Martinique
John, Thatcher,	Ditto
Adventure, Chaſe,	Havanna
Marian, Manchester,	Ditto
Hannah, Dayton,	Ditto
Sloop Huntreſs, Earl,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Ann & Sarah, Marſhall,	Ditto
Brig Diſpatch, Viall,	Havanna
Alfred, Fowler,	Africa

OPENING, THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, Auguſt 22, 1805.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store, formerly Earl & Whitehorne's, *on* HANDY's *Wharf, offer for SALE,*

A FEW Tons of Philadelphia flat, round and Hoop Iron; eight Pipes of excellent 4th-proof Brandy; good Retailing Molaſſes.—They keep a conſtant ſupply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. among which are Naval Stores of all kinds; Anchors and Cambooſes of all ſizes; Azemuth, Amplitude, and common Braſs Compaſſes; 11 and 10-inch Rod Ditto; Quadrants, Charts, &c. &c. &c. *Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG ADVENTURE, now lying at *Handy's* Wharf, about 110 Tons burthen.—For further particulars and terms, apply to BENJAMIN COZZENS.

Who has for SALE,

Seventy Hogſheads of MOLASSES.

Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

(At Perry's Wharf,)

WITHOUT reſerve, on Thurſday, 29th inſt. at XI o'clock, A M. Brig JOHN, with all her Maſts, Spars, Sails and Rigging, as ſhe arrived from ſea. She is about 146 tons, and has performed her laſt voyage as well as any veſſel in the State.

Likewiſe,—The Schooner AZUBAH and RUTHY, juſt arrived from Havanna, with all her Sails, Maſts, Spars and Rigging, as ſhe arrived——being 107 tons, and a fine veſſel.

Conditions made known at time of Sale

Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

FOR Sale, (as the ſubſcriber wiſhes to remove to the Southward) that beautiful and pleaſant ſtand in Portſmouth, on Rhode-Iſland, which he has occupied for a number of years as a Public Houſe, ſituated about five miles from the State-Houſe in Newport, on the main road leading to Providence; and is known to be one of the beſt ſtands for that buſineſs in the State, with every convenience neceſſary. The buildings are chiefly new, and well finiſhed; with a good orchard, garden, &c. and a well of excellent water that never fails.—Apply to *Henry Moore & Co.* in Newport, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN CONGDON.

Auguſt 23, 1805.

At the Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company, holden at the State-Houſe in Newport, on Monday the 5th inſt. SAMUEL ELAM, *Eſq. in the Chair, the following officers were elected for the enſuing year, viz.*

MOSES SEIXAS, *Treaſurer.*

BENJAMIN HAZARD, *Clerk.*

SAMUEL ELAM, CALEB GARDNER, DANIEL LYMAN, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, JOHN COOKE, and PELEG WOOD, jun, *Directors.*

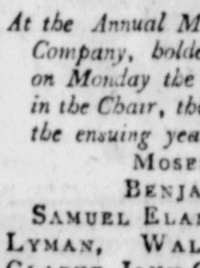
And at a meeting of the Directors on the 7th of Auguſt inſt. it was Reſolved, that the ſubſcriptions for re-building the Bridge, ſhould be continued open, in Newport, at the office of the Newport Inſurance-Company, under the direction of Mr. AUDLEY CLARKE, and at the office of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company, under Capt. JAMES PHILLIPS; and at ſuch other places elſewhere, as the Directors may think proper, until the firſt day of October next.

At the ſame time meaſures were taken by the Directors, for carrying into effect the above purpoſe, and for completing the neceſſary ſubſcriptions; who, after the ſaid firſt day of October, propoſe calling a meeting of the Stockholders, that the reſult may be laid before them, and ſuch further meaſures taken as ſhall appear adviſable.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

A SHIP FOR SALE,



NOW on the Stocks, and will be wholly compleated in three weeks, dimenſions as follows:—60 1-2 feet keel, to half ſcaſ; breadth of beam 25 feet; depth of hole, 14 1-3 feet; with a fluſh Deck;—burthen about 250 Tons.—Her Frame is compoſed of the firſt quality white-oak timber; planked with hand-cut plank, and trunelled off with locuſt trunnels.

Any gentleman wiſhing to purchaſe, may now have an opportunity of ſeeing her on the ſtocks, and of viewing her workmanſhip, and materials; and in caſe of purchaſing, they alſo will have a chance to give ſuch directions as they think proper, reſpecting her rigging, finiſhing off the cabin, &c.—For further particulars apply to *Ebenezer Hayden*, ſen. Saybrook, Pettyhague, or to *Hayden & Johnſon*, Lyme, where the veſſel is now building.

Lyme (Connecticut) Auguſt 15, 1805.

Theatre, Newport.

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CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

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Waſhington Academy, North-Kingstown, Auguſt 1, 1805.

POETRY.

From the PORT-FOLIO.

VERSES,

[Addreſſed to a lady, who maintains, that the pleaſures of childhood, are not to be deſired in compariſon of thoſe, which we enjoy at a more advanced period of life.]

THY dimpled girls, and roſy boys,
Rekindle in thy heart the joys,
Which bleſs'd thy tender years.
Unheeded, fleet the hours away;
For while thy cherubs round thee play,
New life thy boſom cheers.

Once more, thou tell'ſt me, I may taſte,
'Ere envious Time this frame ſhall waſte,
My infant pleaſures flown—
Ah! there's a ray of luſtre mild,
Illumes the boſom of a child,
To age, alas! ſcarce known.

Not for my infant pleaſures paſt
I mourn; thoſe joys, which flew ſo faſt,
They too, had many a ſtain,
But for the mind ſo pure and light,
Which made theſe joys ſo fair, ſo bright,
I ſigh; and ſigh in vain.

Well I remember you, bleſt hours!
Your ſun-beams bright, your tranſient ſhowers,
Thoughtleſs, I ſaw you fly;
For diſtant ills then caus'd no dread;
Nor cared I for the moments fled;
For memory call'd no ſigh.

My parents dear then rul'd each thought,
No blame I fear'd, no praiſe I ſought,
But what their love beſtow'd.
Full ſoon I learnt each meaning look;
Nor e'er the angry glance miſtook
For that where rapture glow'd.

'Twas then, when evening call'd to reſt,
I'd ſeek a father, to requeſt
His benediction mild.
A mother's love more loud would ſpeak;
With kiſs on kiſs ſhe'd print my cheek,
And bleſs her darling child.

Thy lighteſt miſts and clouds, ſweet ſleep!
Thy pureſt opiates thou doſt keep,
On infancy to ſhed.
No guilt there checks thy ſoft embrace;
And not e'en tears and ſobs can chaſe
Thee from an infant's bed.

The trickling tears, which flow'd at night,
Oft' haſt thou ſtayed, till morning light
Diſpell'd my little woes.
So fly before the ſunbeams power,
The remnants of the evening ſhower,
Which wet the early roſe.

Farewell, bleſs'd hours! full faſt ye flew;
And that which made your bliſs ſo true,
Ye would not leave behind.
The glow of youth ye could not leave;
But why, why cruelly bereave
Me of my artleſs mind?

The fair unwrinkled front of youth,
The vermil cheek, the ſmile of truth,
Deep lines of care ſoon mark.
But can no power preſerve the ſoul,
Unwarp'd by pleaſure's ſoft controul;
Unmov'd by paſſions dark?

Theſe changes, which o'ertake our frame,
Alas! are emblems of the ſame,
Which on the mind attend.
Yet, who reviews the courſe he's run,
But thinks, were life once more begun,
Unſpotted it ſhould end?

Vain thought! the evening's firm reſolve
We break, ere morning clouds diſſolve;
Then boaſt the life we'd lead,
Would heaven but infancy reſtore.
Thus o'er an idle dream we pore;
But ſlight the waking deed.

Then tender mother! hope thy boſom warms,
That on the prattler in thine arms
Heaven's choiceſt gifts will flow.
Thus let thy prayer inceſſant riſe;
Content, if he who rules the ſkies,
But half the boon beſtow.

"Oh thou! whoſe view is ne'er eſtrang'd
"From innocence; preſerve unchang'd
"Through life my darling's mind.
"Unchang'd its truth and purity;
"Still fearleſs of futurity;
"Still artleſs, though refin'd.

"As oft' his anxious nurſe hath caught,
"And ſav'd his little hand that ſought
"The bright, but treach'rous blaze;
"So, may fair wiſdom keep him ſure
"From glittering vices, which allure
"Through life's deluſive maze!

"Oh! may the ills which man ſurround,
"Like paſſing ſhadows on the ground,
"Obſcure, not ſtain, my boy;
"Then, may he gently drop to reſt,
"Calm as a child by ſleep oppreſs'd;
"And wake to endleſs joy."

SIMPLICIUS.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XLV.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

"*Alas—it was borrowed.*" II. Kings vi. 5.

NOT to return that which is borrowed or be grieved if it be loſt, and repay the value, argues want of gratitude, and of regard to juſtice.—It is incumbent on thoſe who borrow any articles, eſpecially books, to conſider this paſſage of ſcripture, and exerciſe the temper of which it is expreſſive.

A book can ſcarcely be uſed without ſome injury: This the owner is willing to ſuſtain; but to have it forgotten, and loſt, is a groſs abuſe of his kindneſs, and ſacrifice of his property.

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Perſons who approve of the ſolicitude of the ſon of the Prophet, and are really conſcientious, may excuſe the loſs of a pamphlet, by ſaying it is trifling.—But if *one* be trifling, the volume to which it may belong is important, is worth as much as the ax which the young man in our ſubject lamented. The temper in which a common pamphlet is loſt, is wrong; but when, by the loſs, a volume is broken, and a ſet rendered incomplete, it ought to be regretted as a great extraneous evil.

The hope is entertained, that each one, who reads this paper, will conſider what things—eſpecially what books, he has borrowed, and kept for a reaſonable time, and return them. Some may have kept them ſo long, as to be aſhamed to be known as the borrowers. But let ſuch conſider, that the joy of receiving, what has long been miſſing, tends very much to correct and ſuppreſs the reſentful feelings at detention;—and the evil of keeping things borrowed, is ſo common, that they who ſuffer by it, muſt, in general, calculate their reproof to others, by what they are willing ſhould be applied to themſelves.—Let not falſe ſhame prevent you, then, from returning what of your neighbour's is in your poſſeſſion, and which ought to have been returned long ago.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel,
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 15, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewiſe a Pair of Black Carriage HORSES—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

POINT HOTEL.

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the citizens of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a Hotel in that large and elegant three ſtory white Houſe ſituated on the Point, No. 9, Waſhington-Street, a little ſouth of the Point-Ferry. This part of the town is well-known to be by far the moſt pleaſant in Newport, and it being at preſent a little removed from the centre of buſineſs, may beſt ſuit thoſe who may wiſh to live retired; where they may reſt aſſured of being accommodated to their ſatisfaction, by their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, July 19, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE ſubſcribers having provided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, take this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themſelves that their ſteady attention to the intereſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former aſſortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old cuſtomers for favors received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapneſs of many articles called for at this ſeaſon—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muſlins of moſt kinds—ſuperfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caſſimeres—cotton Caſſimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be ound in any ſhop in Newport. *July* 5, 1804.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogſheads New-England Rum.
20 Caſks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogſheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Caſks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muſlin.
2 Caſes Bandannas.
1 Do. Perſians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods which will be ſold very low or Caſh, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED

ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the ſkin, ſuch as *Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburns*, &c.

Whoever wiſhes to be cured of that diſagreeable diſorder called the Itch, may do it with all ſafety, without any trouble or diſagreeable ſmell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will be found a ſafe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the filth of greaſe, the ſtench of ſulphur, or poiſon of mercury.

Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London.

☞ The above may alſo be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, NO. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcripton on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW.
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office the Newport Mercury,

AN additional aſſortment of the above articles, compriſing a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere. *Newport, May* 3, 1805.

Faſhionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that ſhe's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſtreet; where ſhe has on Sale, a genteel aſſortment of MILLINARY, of the lateſt faſhions, from Europe; conſiſting of Caps, Bonnets, Spaniſh Hats; Lace, figured Sarſnet, black Silk, and cambric muſlin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED Engliſh Letter-Paper, of a ſuperior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all thoſe who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above buſineſs, in the ſhop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where ſtrict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and very convenient dwelling-houſe, in good repair, with the yard, garden, &c adjoining, formerly the property of Mr. Joſeph Rogers, No. 155, Thames-Street, nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's Store, and is, without exception, one of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in the town of Newport.—There are two convenient ſhops in front.—For further particulars and terms apply to THOMAS D. STALL.
No. 184, Thames-Street.

Newport, July 26, 1805.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Isaac & Joseph Austin.*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM.
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY the second day of Sept. next, at 11 *o'clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,*

A LOT of LAND containing, by eſtimation, Ten Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the North-Eaſterly part of the town of Newport, it being part of the eſtate of Henry Bliſs, late of Newport, Eſq deceaſed, and by him, in his laſt will and teſtament, ordered to be ſold.—The conditions to be made known at the time and place of ſale.

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, July 26, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

ALSO

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Waſhington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, both uſeful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half paſt 9 till half paſt 12 in the morning; and from half paſt 2 till half paſt 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-Houſe from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 5 in the evening

Newport, July 5, 1805.

POETRY.

From the PORT-FOLIO.

VERSES,

[Addreſſed to a lady, who maintains, that the pleaſures of childhood, are not to be deſired in compariſon of thoſe, which we enjoy at a more advanced period of life.]

THY dimpled girls, and roſy boys,
Rekindle in thy heart the joys,
Which bleſs'd thy tender years.
Unheeded, fleet the hours away;
For while thy cherubs round thee play,
New life thy boſom cheers.

Once more, thou tell'ſt me, I may taſte,
'Ere envious Time this frame ſhall waſte,
My infant pleaſures flown—
Ah! there's a ray of luſtre mild,
Illumes the boſom of a child,
To age, alas! ſcarce known.

Not for my infant pleaſures paſt
I mourn; thoſe joys, which flew ſo faſt,
They too, had many a ſtain,
But for the mind ſo pure and light,
Which made theſe joys ſo fair, ſo bright,
I ſigh; and ſigh in vain.

Well I remember you, bleſt hours!
Your ſun-beams bright, your tranſient ſhowers,
Thoughtleſs, I ſaw you fly;
For diſtant ills then caus'd no dread;
Nor cared I for the moments fled;
For memory call'd no ſigh.

My parents dear then rul'd each thought,
No blame I fear'd, no praiſe I ſought,
But what their love beſtow'd.
Full ſoon I learnt each meaning look;
Nor e'er the angry glance miſtook
For that where rapture glow'd.

'Twas then, when evening call'd to reſt,
I'd ſeek a father, to requeſt
His benediction mild.
A mother's love more loud would ſpeak;
With kiſs on kiſs ſhe'd print my cheek,
And bleſs her darling child.

Thy lighteſt miſts and clouds, ſweet ſleep!
Thy pureſt opiates thou doſt keep,
On infancy to ſhed.
No guilt there checks thy ſoft embrace;
And not e'en tears and ſobs can chaſe
Thee from an infant's bed.

The trickling tears, which flow'd at night,
Oft' haſt thou ſtayed, till morning light
Diſpell'd my little woes.
So fly before the ſunbeams power,
The remnants of the evening ſhower,
Which wet the early roſe.

Farewell, bleſs'd hours! full faſt ye flew;
And that which made your bliſs ſo true,
Ye would not leave behind.
The glow of youth ye could not leave;
But why, why cruelly bereave
Me of my artleſs mind?

The fair unwrinkled front of youth,
The vermil cheek, the ſmile of truth,
Deep lines of care ſoon mark.
But can no power preſerve the ſoul,
Unwarp'd by pleaſure's ſoft controul;
Unmov'd by paſſions dark?

Theſe changes, which o'ertake our frame,
Alas! are emblems of the ſame,
Which on the mind attend.
Yet, who reviews the courſe he's run,
But thinks, were life once more begun,
Unſpotted it ſhould end?

Vain thought! the evening's firm reſolve
We break, ere morning clouds diſſolve;
Then boaſt the life we'd lead,
Would heaven but infancy reſtore.
Thus o'er an idle dream we pore;
But ſlight the waking deed.

Then tender mother! hope thy boſom warms,
That on the prattler in thine arms
Heaven's choiceſt gifts will flow.
Thus let thy prayer inceſſant riſe;
Content, if he who rules the ſkies,
But half the boon beſtow.

"Oh thou! whoſe view is ne'er eſtrang'd
"From innocence; preſerve unchang'd
"Through life my darling's mind.
"Unchang'd its truth and purity;
"Still fearleſs of futurity;
"Still artleſs, though refin'd.

"As oft' his anxious nurſe hath caught,
"And fav'd his little hand that fought
"The bright, but treach'rous blaze;
"So, may fair wiſdom keep him ſure
"From glittering vices, which allure
"Through life's deluſive maze!

"Oh! may the ills which man ſurround,
"Like paſſing ſhadows on the ground,
"Obſcure, not ſtain, my boy;
"Then, may he gently drop to reſt,
"Calm as a child by ſleep oppreſs'd;
"And wake to endleſs joy."

SIMPLICIUS.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XLV.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

"Alas—it was borrowed." II. Kings vi. 5.

NOT to return that which is borrowed or be grieved if it be loſt, and repay the value, argues want of gratitude, and of regard to juſtice.—It is incumbent on thoſe who borrow any articles, eſperially books, to conſider this paſſage of ſcripture, and exerciſe the temper of which it is expreſſive.

A book can ſcarcely be uſed without ſome injury: This the owner is willing to ſuſtain; but to have it forgotten, and loſt, is a groſs abuſe of his kindneſs, and ſacrifice of his property.

Pamphlets rarely have the owner's name on them. They are lent for a ſhort time, in confidence of the care and faithfulneſs of thoſe who apply for them. Such books are valuable, from the particular ſubjects on which they treat: and Numbers of a Magazine have an enhanced value, from their relation to a volume. Sometimes one Number contains a title page, or an index to the whole, or the part of a continued eſſay, and to looſe it, is to ſpoil the volume.

Perſons who approve of the ſolicitude of the ſon of the Prophet, and are really conſcientious, may excuſe the loſs of a pamphlet, by ſaying it is trifling.—But if *one* be trifling, the volume to which it may belong is important, is worth as much as the ax which the young man in our ſubject lamented. The temper in which a common pamphlet is loſt, is wrong; but when, by the loſs, a volume is broken, and a ſet rendered incomplete, it ought to be regretted as a great extraneous evil.

The hope is entertained, that each one, who reads this paper, will conſider what things—eſpecially what books, he has borrowed, and kept for a reaſonable time, and return them. Some may have kept them ſo long, as to be aſhamed to be known as the borrowers. But let ſuch conſider, that the joy of receiving, what has long been miſſing, tends very much to correct and ſuppreſs the reſentful feelings at detention;—and the evil of keeping things borrowed, is ſo common, that they who ſuffer by it, muſt, in general, calculate their reproof to others, by what they are willing ſhould be applied to themſelves.—Let not falſe ſhame prevent you, then, from returning what of your neighbour's is in your poſſeſſion, and which ought to have been returned long ago.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambeur'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel,
80 barrels NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE and CHAISE.—Likewiſe a Pair of black Carriage HORSES—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

POINT HOTEL.

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the citizens of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a Hotel in that large and elegant three ſtory white Houſe ſituated on the Point, No. 9, Waſhington-Street, a little ſouth of the Point-Ferry. This part of the town is well-known to be by far the moſt pleaſant in Newport, and it being at preſent a little removed from the centre of buſineſs, may beſt ſuit thoſe who may wiſh to live retired; where they may reſt aſſured of being accommodated to their ſatisfaction, by their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, July 19, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE ſubſcribers having provided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store. No. 95, Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, take this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themſelves that their ſteady attention to the intereſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

JOHN BOURS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

HAVING lately made an addition to his former aſſortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old cuſtomers for favors received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapneſs of many articles called for at this ſeaſon—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muſlins of moſt kinds—ſuperfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caſſimeres—cotton Caſſimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be ound in any ſhop in Newport. *July 5, 1804.*

Just Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogſheads New-England Rum.
20 Caſks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogſheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Caſks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muſlin.
2 Caſes Bandannas.
1 Do. Perſians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods which will be ſold very low or Caſh, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parafoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4. 6-4. 7-4. and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED

ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the ſkin, ſuch as *Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburns*, &c.

Whoever wiſhes to be cured of that diſagreeable diſorder called the Itch, may do it with all ſafety, without any trouble or diſagreeable ſmell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will be found a ſafe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the filth of greaſe, the ſtench of ſulphur, or poiſon of mercury.

Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London.

☞ The above may alſo be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, NO. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

July 12, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcrippon on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS

Juſt Received, and for Sale, at the Office the Newport Mercury,

AN additional aſſortment of the above articles, comprifing a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere. *Newport, May 3, 1805.*

Faſhionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that ſhe's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſtreet; where ſhe has on Sale, a genteel aſſortment of MILLINARY, of the lateſt faſhions, from Europe; conſiſting of Caps, Bonnets, Spaniſh Hats; Lace, figured Sarſnet, black Silk, and cambric muſlin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

Newport, July 5, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED Engliſh Letter-Paper, of a ſuperior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all thoſe who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above buſineſs, in the ſhop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where ſtrict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and very convenient dwelling-houſe, in good repair, with the yard, garden, &c adjoining, formerly the property of Mr. Joſeph Rogers, No. 155, Thames-Street, nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's Store, and is, without exception, one of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in the town of Newport.—There are two convenient ſhops in front.—For further particulars and terms apply to THOMAS D. STALL.
No. 184, Thames-Street.

Newport, July 26, 1805.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Iſaac & Joſeph Auſtin.*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM.
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY the ſecond day of Sept. next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,

A LOT of LAND containing, by eſtimation, Ten Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the North-Eaſterly part of the town of Newport, it being part of the eſtate of Henry Bliſs, late of Newport, Eſq deceaſed, and by him, in his laſt will and teſtament, ordered to be ſold.—The conditions to be made known at the time and place of ſale.

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, July 26, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

ALSO

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Waſhington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL, to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, both uſeful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half paſt 9 till half paſt 12 in the morning; and from half paſt 2 till half paſt 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-Houſe from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 5 in the evening.

Newport, July 5, 1805.